In the Claims:

1. (Currently amended) Energy-saving method for the wireless reception of data modulated on a carrier signal by ~~means of~~ a receiver circuit including a first group and a second group of circuit elements, wherein the first group of circuit elements, which is provided for recovering the data from the modulated carrier ~~signal S_m,~~ signal, is supplied with electrical energy intermittently between energy-free time intervals of an intermittent operation of the first group of circuit elements, ~~with electrical energy,~~ while the second group of circuit elements is supplied uninterruptedly with electrical ~~energy.~~ energy, and wherein amplifier settings associated with reception properties of the receiver circuit are stored during the energy-free time intervals of the intermittent operation of the first group of circuit elements.

2. (Currently amended) Method according to claim 1, wherein circuit elements of the second group determine the reception ~~properties, such as the amplification and control setting for example,~~ properties as a function of the reception conditions and the last received modulated carrier signal. ~~received, modulated carrier signal S_m, and the associated values, such as gain factors and control set values for example, are stored during the energy-free time intervals of the intermittent operation of the first group.~~

3. (Currently amended) Method according to claim 2, wherein the intermittent operation is interrupted upon the reception of a start signal, the duration of which exceeds the duration of the respective energy-free ~~state~~ time interval in the intermittent operation of the first group of circuit elements, subsequently ~~these~~ the circuit elements of the first group are supplied with electrical energy until no further carrier signal is received ~~until~~ after a specified waiting time has expired after the reception of the modulated carrier signal. ~~a modulated carrier signal S_m.~~

4. (Original) Method according to claim 3, wherein the intermittent operation is resumed after the expiry of the waiting time.

5. (Currently amended) Method according to claim 4, wherein the timing of the intermittent operation is determined by a charging and discharging process of an electrical storage element. ~~element C, preferably a capacitor.~~

6. (Currently amended) Method according to claim 5, wherein, for the performance of the intermittent operation, the charge value [[V_e]] of the state of charge of the storage element ~~C, preferably the charging voltage (V_e at the capacitor),~~ is compared by ~~means of~~ a comparator [[K]] with a reference value, ~~value $V_s/2$,~~ and the intermittent operation is performed as function of a <- relation

or >- relation between ~~these two values V_c and $V_s/2$.~~ the charge value and the reference value.

7. (Currently amended) Method according to claim 6, wherein the energy-free ~~phase~~ time interval of the intermittent operation begins with the discharge of the storage element [[e]] to below the reference value [[~~$V_s/2$~~]] by means of a discharge current source of a first charging and discharging circuit, and the duration of this energy-free ~~phase~~ time interval corresponds to the charging period of [[~~the~~]] a subsequent first charging process by ~~means of~~ a charging current source of a second charging and discharging circuit, whereby this first charging process ends after the expiry of a defined period of time after attaining the reference value. ~~value $V_s/2$.~~

8. (Currently amended) Method according to claim 7, wherein a second charging process by means of a charging current source of the first charging and discharging circuit follows the first charging process, if [[~~a~~]] the modulated carrier signal is received at the end of the first charging process, and in which a discharging process by means of a discharge current source of the second charging and discharging circuit is performed at the end of the modulated carrier signal, until a further modulated carrier signal is received, and as a result of which the second charging process is continued, or until the charge value [[~~V_c~~]] of the state of charge falls below the reference

value, ~~value $V_S/2_T$~~ and which is followed by the first charging process.

9. (New) Method according to claim 6, wherein the charge value is the charging voltage of the storage element.

10. (New) Method according to claim 5, wherein the storage element is a capacitor.

11. (New) Method according to claim 2, wherein the reception properties comprise at least one of an amplification or a control setting.

12. (New) Method according to claim 1, wherein the amplifier settings comprise at least one of a gain factor or a control set value.

[RESPONSE CONTINUES ON NEXT PAGE]